

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

NR Eligible: yes ☒
no ☐

Property Name: Jonestown Inventory Number: B-2784

Address: 800-12000 E. Baltimore Street and City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21202

County: Baltimore City USGS Topographic Map: _____

Owner: multiple

Tax Parcel #: _____ Tax parcel Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____

Project: Flag Court apartments or Hope VI Grant Agency: Baltimore City CHAP

Site visit by staff ☒ no ☐ yes Name: Eric L. Holcomb Date: 04/16/2001

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Is the property located within a historic district? ☒ no ☐ yes Name of District: _____

Is district listed? ☒ no ☐ yes District Inventory Number: _____

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

A Baltimore City Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation Report

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Jonestown National Register eligible historic district exemplifies the physical culture of a residential, commercial and industrial neighborhood that housed and employed several immigrant and class groups throughout the late 18th, 19th and 20th Centuries. The neighborhood's religious, residential, commercial, industrial and institutional buildings record the evolution of a residential neighborhood and its significant contribution to Baltimore's manufacturing economy and culture. Jonestown meets National Register Criteria A because it illustrates through exemplary religious, institutional, residential and commercial structures the immigrant working class neighborhoods that supported Baltimore's diversified manufacturing economy. In typical urban development pattern, residential, institutional, commercial and industrial uses were fairly integrated components of Baltimore City. Jonestown became the

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MHT Comments:

Andrew Lewis

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Bluntz

Reviewer, NR Program

04/25/01

Date

5/10/01

Date

gmc

Jonestown

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neighborhood of many first generation ethnic groups which built their synagogues, and churches. In addition, several significant industries settled in Jonestown contributing to its built environment. The Jonestown National Register Eligible Historic District through major religious, industrial, and institutional landmarks and several residential/commercial rowhouse structures exemplify the small scale coexistence of industry and residential landuses that spurred Baltimore's growth throughout the late 18th, 19th and 20th Centuries.

Summary History:

Jonestown was established in 1732 by the state legislature appointing five commissioners – Major Thomas Sheredine, Captain Robert North, Thomas Todd, John Cockey, and John Boring. The town was laid out as ten acres divided into twenty lots on the east side of the Jones Falls. In 1745, Jonestown and Baltimore Town were consolidated into Baltimore Town. Baltimore grew incredibly slow until 1752 when there were only 25 structures in Baltimore and Jonestown. On Moale's 1752 map only three structures in Jonestown are shown.

Because of the flour trade during the Revolutionary War, Baltimore became a booming port. By the beginning of the 19th Century, Baltimore grew to a City of three thousand structures. Many wealthy Baltimoreans began living in Jonestown. Along Front, Albemarle and Baltimore streets, merchants such as the Buchanans, Thoroughgood Smith, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton resided in their townhouses. These townhouses were often used as dwelling, counting houses and offices. Today, there are a handful of properties dating from the 18th Century to the 1820s (Carroll Mansion, Ryfken houses, Belmont, and 4 and 8 South High Street and 1005-1007 E Baltimore Street). These buildings still retain a level of integrity that illustrate successfully the physical development of the early 19th Century.

In addition, late 18th Century and early 19th churches were built in the area. Today, the Friends Meeting House (1781 and impeccably restored) captures the influence of Quakers in the area. Many influential Quakers worshipped at this meetinghouse - Johns Hopkins, Moses Sheppard, The Ellicott Family and Elisha Tyson. Other churches from the period (now razed indicates the neighborhoods level of diversity. The First Baptist Church (1773) was located at the corner of Front and Fayette Streets. The German Reformed church constructed a building on the north side of Baltimore Street near today's President Street. By 1818 the area had its own market, the Belair Market. And in 1823 the McKim School, one of the Nation's greatest Greek Revival structure was built.

Many structures from the 1830s to the 1890s still survive. Many of the rowhouses on Baltimore Street tell the story of retail residential. Many of the storefronts are additions and even additions of additions. Other Buildings are the McKim School, one of Americas Greatest examples of Greek Revival Architecture (1830) the Lloyd Street Synagogue (1845), and the Salvation Army building side of Fayette Street. The north and south side of the 800 block of East

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Baltimore Street resemble typical rowhouse architecture dating from all periods of the 19th Century. St. Matthews Church, 6 North Central Avenue, was constructed in 1852 and dedicated in 1854. In 1872, St. Wenceslaus church moved into the building representing the eastern European immigrants. Around 1913 the St. Wenceslaus congregation sold the church to James E. Smith Company, and the building was used as a box factory. Another masterpiece is St. Vincents De Paul R.C. Church, 1841. When it was completed in 1841 it was the fifth Catholic congregation in Baltimore.

Industrial efforts in the area are shown most dramatically by the shot Tower (1828), which is one of two remaining in the U.S. Also, the garment industry was quite active in the area, drawing from the immigrant population in the neighborhood. Many sweatshops were located on Baltimore and Lombard Streets

The story of the simple Greek Revival St. Martins Church (1852) tells the story of Jonestown as it moved into the 20th Century. Here the area became more and more industrial. The closing of Central Avenue occurred in (1870s) and the area began to be inundated with many different industrial uses (see the South Central Avenue Historic District form [B-5058]. IN 1913 the James E. Smith Company paper box and fiber manufacturers were using the building as an industrial building.

Another extraordinary building is the Belfort Observatory and Laboratory.

In 1773 Andrew Stiger sold a portion of land (which Belfort was a part) to the Society of Friends. The house was built by 1823 because it is located on Poppleton's 1823 map. However there is evidence that it is much older. From 1823-1835 the building was used as Mckim's School. In 1854 the property was sold to John J. Griffins for \$5,000. After passing through several hands the building was sold to Julien Pierre Friez in 1897.

Friez's history is important to tally since his contributions to American History are very important. From an Alsation village in 1876 he moved to New York City and became an instructor at NYU. The next year he worked for a company in Illinois. Finally in 1876 he moved to Baltimore and was listed in directories as a machinist, clockmaker, electrician, foreman and electrical instrument toolmaker. In 1892 he advertised his company as a "Manufacturer of Mechanical, Electrical and Meteorological Instruments, Models, tools of accuracy, punches and dies etc. Experimental Mechanism." In 1899 he advertised his new office and Laboratory, "Belfort Meteorological Observatory". This observatory was the first private weather station in the United States, predating the founding of Federal Weather Bureau by 15 years. Friez also assisted Ottmar Mergenthaler in developing the linotype machine and worked with Professor Henry A. Rowland in building the Rowland diffraction grating machine. Eventually his business concentrated on producing meteorological instruments. In 1910 the rear addition was built and during WWI the Laboratory on Central Avenue was built to the design of Edward Hughes Glidden Sr. The grounds featured extensive terrace rose gardens and the house boasted custom woodwork mahogany and a mushroom cellar in a tunnel which used to give access to the canal which is underneath Central avenue. In 1970 the Christian Community Center

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Incorporated purchased the buildings.

Other buildings along Baltimore Street were constructed in the early 20th Century that helps to capture this dynamic change occurring in Jonestown. In 1892 Jackson Gott designed building built for the Baltimore City Passenger Railway, a competitor of the Baltimore Traction Company, to house their two-noncondensing compound Corliss Engines. In 1898 electric trolleys replaced the Cable cars. In 1904 Charles Blaney opened the Bijou, a melodrama theater in the old powerhouse. It closed and was reopened in 1906 by James Kernan. In 1913 it was purchased by the Hendler's Creamery, which manufactured ice cream. In 1930 it was bought by Borden's ice cream. Today, there is an RFP on the street for its reuse. Also in 1872 the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital built a hospital at 1017-1021 E. Baltimore Street. It was built in 1877, refaced in 1884, 1898 a rear wing was added and the building was remodeled a couple of times after WWII. And last was the German Branch of the YMCA at 1029 East Baltimore Street. There is also a wonder Art Moderne building on Lloyd Street.

Together, these buildings represent a continuous progression of urban development like no other neighborhood in Baltimore. The additions, and continual change of the structures present accurate and authentic development patterns, which at first seem too messy for the National Register. Nonetheless, with its history in place, the potential national register-eligible neighborhood comes alive with three centuries of architectural and urban development.

Attached please find a more complete history of Jonestown

DRAFT

Jonestown National Register Nomination Statement of Significance

Significant Summary:

Jonestown National Register Historic District illustrates urban development from the late 18th Century to the mid 20th Century within several historic contexts: Architectural history, immigrant history and the evolution of Urban development from the Federal Period to WWII. Jonestown is the last remaining 18th Century neighborhood in the Downtown area. Jonestown is significant for its many physical changes from a late 18th Century Wealthy residential neighborhood, to WWII light industrial/commercial/residential neighborhood. The layers of changes, additions and land use diversity illustrates not only three centuries of neighborhood history, but authentic continuous urban development patterns

Secondly, the changes, additions, and land use diversity also chronicle Baltimore's immigrant and class history. Jonestown's cohesiveness relies on its continual generational change. As waves of immigrants settled in Baltimore, they first settled in Jonestown. As Baltimore developed and new neighborhoods were being built, the older neighborhoods along the harbor were being abandoned and repopulated by newly arrived immigrants. Thus, Jonestown has seen the passing of several immigrant communities. First were the wealthy merchants (a class unto themselves) lived in the area. Then the Germans, Jews, Irish, and eastern Europeans arrived in the area.

Summary History:

Jonestown was established in 1732 by appointing five commissioners – Major Thomas Sheredine, Captain Robert North, Thomas Todd, John Cockey, and John Boring. The first town was ten acres divided into twenty lots. By the beginning of the 19th Century, many wealthy Baltimoreans began living in Jonestown. Along Front, Albemarle and Baltimore streets, merchants Like The Buchanans, Thoroughgood Smith, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton resided in their townhouses. These townhouses were often used as dwelling, counting houses and offices. Today, there are a handful of properties dating from the 18th Century to the 1820s (Carroll Mansion, Ryfken houses, Belmont, and 4 and 8 South High Street and 1005-1007 E Baltimore Street). These buildings still retain a level of integrity that illustrate successfully the physical development of the early 19th Century.

In addition, there were several churches in the area. Today, the Friends Meeting house (1781 and impeccably restored) captures the influence of Quakers in the area. Many influential Quakers worshipped at this meetinghouse - Johns Hopkins, Moses Sheppard, The Ellicott Family and Elisha Tyson. Other churches from the period (now razed) indicates the neighborhoods level of diversity. The First Baptist Church (1773) was located at the corner of Front and Fayette Streets. The German Reformed church constructed a building on the north side of Baltimore Street near today's President Street. By 1818 the area had its own market, Belair Market, separate from Marsh Market near today's market center.

By the 1890s the area was a mix of intense commercial, residential and industrial buildings.



Many structures from the 1830s to the 1890s still survive. Many of the rowhouses on Baltimore Street tell the story of retail residential. Many of the storefronts are additions even from the 1920s. Other Buildings are the McKim School, one of Americas Greatest examples of Greek Revival Architecture (1830) the Lloyd Street Synagogue (1845), and the Salvation Army building side of Fayette Street. The north and south side of the 800 block of East Baltimore Street resemble typical rowhouse architecture. St. Matthews church 6 North Central Avenue was constructed in 1852 and dedicated in 1854. In 1872, St. Wenceslaus church moved into the building representing the eastern European immigrants. Around 1913 the St. Wenceslaus congregation sold the church to James E. Smith Company.

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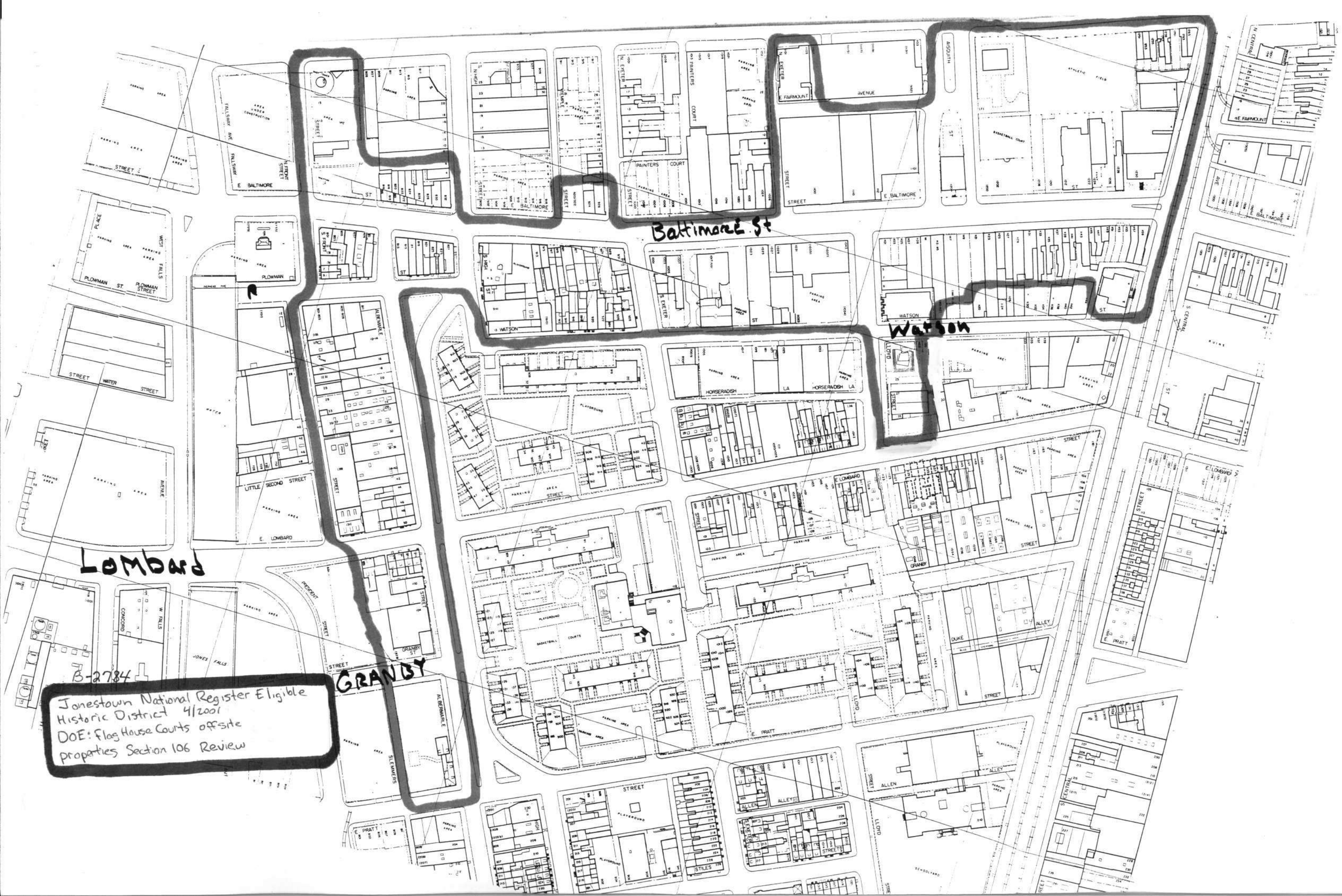
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compound Corliss Engines. In 1898 electric trolleys replaced the Cable cars. In 1904 Charles Blaney opened the Bijou, a melodrama theater in the old powerhouse. It closed and was reopened in 1906 by James Kernan. In 1913 it was purchased by the Hendler's Creamery, which manufactured ice cream. In 1930 it was bought by Borden's ice cream. Today, there is an RFP on the street for its reuse. Also in 1872 the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital built a hospital at 1017-1021 E. Baltimore Street. It was built in 1877, refaced in 1884, 1898 a rear wing was added and the building was remodeled a couple of times after WWII. And last was the German Branch of the YMCA at 1029 East Baltimore Street. There is also a wonder Art Moderne building on Lloyd Street.

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Jonestown Introduction

Jones' Town, the first settlement outside of the original tract of Baltimore town, was authorized by the colonial assembly in 1732. From its first days to the present Jonestown has served as a "starter" neighborhood. The earliest colonial settlers, the thousands of immigrants in the 1800's, and the housing project residents all have called Jonestown Home.

Jonestown is not a neighborhood known by name to many Baltimoreans but it is certainly known by sight to all. The largest numbers of historic landmarks are within the boundaries of the Jonestown district. St. Vincent De Paul's gleaming white steeple is an integral part of the city skyline. Charles Carroll lived and died in the house at 800 East Lombard Street, Isaac McKim Free School. The Lloyd Street Synagogue, the Flag House, the Shot Tower all add to an ongoing list.

Situated on the east bank of the Jones Falls, the river has played a primary role in the history of Jonestown. Residents have been nourished, employed, and sometimes flooded out by her waters. Since 1914 the Jones Falls has been an underground stream, flowing through man made tunnels into the Chesapeake Bay. Today the Jones Falls expressway and the Fallsway straddle the Falls and will someday extend through Jonestown.

A precursory look at Jonestown reveals that it is an economically and socially depressed area. Upon closer investigation some signs of healthy growth are evident. There is a strong neighborhood organization representing all factions of life in Jonestown such as residents, the clergy, businessmen, and merchants. It is also a Baltimore City Renewal area, which could enable it to reap some concrete benefits. This revival could begin to reverse Jonestown's negative status and pave the way for it to again be a viable city neighborhood.

This study focuses primarily on the area bounded by Orleans Street on the north, Pratt Street on the south, Central Avenue on the east and the Jones Falls on the west. In some cases the history goes hand-in-hand with the surrounding areas (Fells Point, Oldtown, Little Italy, and the downtown business area immediately west of the Jones Falls and it has been appropriate to include this overlapping of history when necessary.

JONESTOWN

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David Jones is reputed to have been the first settler of what is now Baltimore. Jonestown and the Jones Falls take their names from him. In June 1661 Peter Carroll surveyed three hundred and eighty acres for Jones along the Falls. David Jones' House was located on Jones St (Front Street) at the intersection of French Street (Hillen Street).

Tobacco plant was a primary reason for the origin of Baltimore Town and Jonestown. The old province of Maryland rested on tobacco and perhaps Baltimore owed its existence to the same plant (Scharf 48). Since the Maryland colonists did not coin money, but used the coin of the English realm when available, tobacco became the currency of the province. Tobacco was the means of support for the provincial government. Warehouses were built to store the bulky weed. Every planter needed a port as close to his fields as possible. And so the settlers in the area to be known as Baltimore Town petitioned the Annapolis assembly to grant them a Custom House or a town (Scharf 40). Their first choice was "Spring Garden" on the middle Branch. John Moal owned this land and believed it to be rich in iron ore so he used his influence to defeat the motion for that site. The farm "Cole's Harbor" lying on the North Branch was then chosen. The tract consisted of 550 acres, bisected by the Jones Falls River and Herring Run as its Eastern boundary.

Baltimore Town, on the west bank of the Jones Falls was founded by the legislature on July 30th 1729 and Jonestown on the east Bank was founded on August 8, 1732. The act of creating Jonestown appointed five commissioners (Major Thomas Sheridine, Captain Robert North, and messrs. Thomas Todd, John Cockey, and John Boring) who were to purchase ten acres "lying most convenient to the water" (Scharf 54) and to divide these ten acres into twenty lots. The land was surveyed and purchases from the orphans of Colonel Richard Colgate for the sum of three hundred pounds of tobacco per acre or twelve pounds thirteen shillings for the entire tract. The new riverine town was in the shape of a parallelogram, the streets which pragmatically followed the contours of the stream were Jones (now Front Street), High Street, Green (now Exeter) and Bridge (now Gay) which was the only cross street. The Falls and two marshes called Steiger's meadow and Harrison's marsh separated the new towns. Communication between the towns was difficult and sometimes dangerous. The only point to cross over the street with some ease was a ford, which existed near Harrison's mill (Presently Bath Street). Therefore a bridge was soon erected at Gay Street, which joined not only the fledgling towns but also was the link between Georgetown and Philadelphia. Land value was increased, and the merger of the towns was hastened.

By 1741, all of the lots in Jonestown were sold but many in Baltimore Town were not purchased by this time. On September 28, 1745 a petition to incorporate the two communities was enacted by the Assembly. They were henceforth to be "known as Baltimore Town and by no other name" (Scharf 56) since Jonestown was Baltimore's oldest settlement it was popularly called "Oldtown".

The early residents achieved some stability in establishing a community by patient effort and gradual control over natural resources. Although the swamps were the home for plentiful game such as the snipe, woodcock, and terrapin, they also harbored mosquitoes, which threatened the health of the inhabitants. The swamps were drained and the land annexed to Baltimore Town in its early history. Although the Jones Falls provided the inhabitants with food, harbor and transportation, it was also a never-ending cause for concern due to periodic flooding. Lives were lost, businesses were ruined and bridges swept away by her swollen waters. In efforts to curb her destructiveness the channel was deepened and straightened, and floodwalls were built along the water's edge. It was many years before

the waters were satisfactorily controlled, in fact not until the 20th century did Baltimore's citizens have the upper hand. By the mid 19th Century the Jones Falls was bridged in a number of places: Belvedere Bridge at Fayette Street (1848); Eastern Ave (1850); drawbridge at city dock (1852); Hillen St (1852); iron suspension bridge at Eager Street (1854); and Baltimore and Pratt Streets (1855).

After the 1837 flood swept away all the city bridges, which were made of stone, and wood, it was suggested by engineers that future bridges be build of cast iron as they occupy a smaller surface and offer less resistance. This proved to be a wise choice for after the flood of 1857 there was much less damage.

1867 brought another disastrous flood and the city fathers appointed a commission to improve the Falls. Henry Tyson submitted a plan in 1869 that included the straightening and widening the channel within the city limits, building an embankment, constructing storm sewers, opening up flanking avenues and developing wharves. The commissioners could not agree on the details of Tyson's plan and eventually most of its features were discarded. Construction finally began in 1873. However, due to many revisions in the plans the only work that was completed was the deepening and widening of the channel to Eager Street, and construction of storm sewers on the west side of the Falls.

Jonestown was separated from Fells Point by Harford Run (also subjected to flooding) and its adjacent swamps. It was bridged at Wilks Street (Eastern Ave) and Dulaney Street (Baltimore Street). By 1804 the stream had been straightened and ran down the middle of Harford Street. On the 1822 Poppleton Map, the stream had been canalized down to Wilks (Eastern Ave) St. and the street named changed to Canal Street. By 1896 the entire stream was covered by urban improvements and the street renamed Central Avenue.

Baltimore Town's population had greatly increased by the 19th Century. Its strategic location had proved to be a wise choice. Early prints show many types of ships docked in the capacious harbor. Shipping related maritime industry and business, import/export businesses, grew up around it and is mentioned in the earliest city directories. The surrounding countryside was under cultivation, producing grain and providing pastureland. The local streams Jones Falls, Gwynns Falls, and the Patapsco River - furnished waterpower for numerous flourmills. Farmers near the Susquehanna River in Maryland, Penn. and Delaware shipped their products down river to Baltimore to be sold and exported on ships bound for England, Europe and the Indies. The budding economy was responsible for Baltimore's first immigrant wave. Robert Gilmore came from Northern Ireland at this time (2nd half of the 18th Century) and Gerard Hopkins came from nearby Anne Arundel County. The 1776 the town had 6,755 inhabitants and 564 houses and was much larger than Annapolis. Although the population had greatly increased, the land additions had been gradual.

In 1823, the Poppleton's map shows Jonestown settled north to Monument Street, east to Canal Street (Central Avenue), and south to Pinkney Street (Lombard St). Within those boundaries there were many partially vacant blocks, but only a few undeveloped ones. The buildings were primarily attached at this date but some were freestanding. The separation between Jonestown and Fells Point was disappearing.

Several important roads intersected Jonestown and linked it with other growing communities, thus providing trade and communication routes. York Avenue (York Road), which went to York

Pennsylvania, and Harford Avenue (Harford Road), which went to Harford County, converged at Forrest Street. Gay Street continued as Belle Air Avenue (Belair Road). Its rapid development led to the creation of the Bel Air Market in 1818. According to the 1801 map the old road to Philadelphia connected to Front Street.

As the neighborhood grew, churches and businesses were established to answer the needs of the growing population. The First Baptist Church was built in 1773 at the Corner of Front and Wapping (Fayette) Street. The German Reformed Congregation constructed their church on the north side of Baltimore Street, just east of the Falls. By 1795 the congregation had sold their building to St. Paul's Episcopal Parish (Christ Church) and moved to a new location.

The Society of Friends built their meeting house in 1781 on the south east corner of Pitt (Fayette) Street and Lloyd Lane (Asquith St.) the Baltimore meeting or Asquith meeting as it was known exerted a strong influence socially, politically, and economically in Maryland. A number of influential Baltimore Quakers worshipped at this Meeting House: Johns Hopkins, Moses Sheppard, the Ellicott Family and Isaac and Elisha Tyson (Baltimore Merchants and early exponents of the anti-slavery movement). For many years the building was abandoned, but in 1967 a group of private citizens in co-operation with the city government, had the building restored. It is presently used as a recreation center. Currently known as the Old Town Friends Meeting House, it is a Baltimore City Landmark.

The Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, Lloyd Street Synagogue, (Nedchei Isreal, the Dispersed of Israel) the first congregation chartered in Maryland (January 29 1830) worshipped in very modest premises in and around Jonestown. In 1841 when its members were affluent enough they commissioned a permanent home to be built on the corner of Lloyd Lane and Watson Street.

Robert Cary Long Jr. designed the synagogue in 1841. It was completed in 1845. Long's first Commission, St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic Church established his reputation as one of Baltimore's leading Architects. Mr. Long also designed St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, and Mount Calvary Episcopal Church. The Lloyd Street Synagogue was an example of pure Classical Revival styling, which was very popular in this period. Bilateral symmetry and simplicity of design define the Greek revival building, which characteristically features fluted Greek Doric Columns supporting a portico, a low-pitched roof and tabulated windows. Of particular interest is a round stained glass window with the Shield of David design. This window is probably the first known use of that motif on a building in America (Hunter, p. 3 1963) It is also notable because it was designed by an important architect.

Since St. Vincent de Paul constructed in 1841, the gleaming white spire of St. Vincent de Paul Roman Catholic Church has been a landmark in the Baltimore skyline. It was Baltimore's fifth Roman Catholic Church and was founded to serve the ever increasing, wealthy, English-speaking Catholics in the Gay and Pratt Street area (Old Town then, Jonestown today), Located on Front Street, the corner stone was laid in 1840 and completed in 1841. The original church relates design-wise to the Classical Revival Churches being erected all over the United States at this time. Although no architect can be ascribed, the restrained exterior pilasters and moldings of Georgian influence are very much in the tradition of the carpenter draughtsman as practiced by John Hall of Baltimore during the early 19th Century. The unique tower rests on an octagonal base and supports three successive indented tiers (one octagonal and two cylindrical) capped by a copper-sheathed dome and a 12 foot cross. St.

Vincent's has taken an active role in the community through out its history. It not only answered the spiritual needs of its' parishioners but served many needs for the community at large. There was an orphanage, which was run by the church and a school. Mention is made of sewing evenings, when the neighbors gathered to sew for the orphanage. These socials took place two or three times a week, and after the sewing was put away the gentleman of the neighborhood would arrive and an impromptu dance or supper would take place (Sun, 11/22/1908 p.14)

The Sisters of Charity, a Roman Catholic Order, opened (mid 1800s) a school on the corner of Front Street and Blood good Court. When they took the students on country picnics all the children in the neighborhood were invited and they spent many happy times at Mr. Hope, near Bolton Hill (Sun 1908). Also, around this time the church choir was directed by an excitable Italian, Professor Lucchesi. At one Friday night rehearsal when his desired results were not forth coming he exclaimed "How can I accomplish what I wish with the dumb Dutch and obstreperous Irish?" One of those present answered "What about the excitable Italians?"

Several late 18th Century houses remain in the area. John Dalrymple probably built the rowhouses located on the southwest corner of Lombard. He owned the land at the time of their construction. Along with James Mosher he was also co-architect and builder of the first Presbyterian Church (1791, Fayette St and Guilford Avenue). Number 835 East Lombard Street is typical, though somewhat refined example of the late 18th Century town dwelling. It is 2 1/2 stories high, with a pitched roof and a single peaked dormer. Constructed of brick, it has a large back building. This house is three bays wide and features a separate stair hall and two large rooms in the front section. The more common two bay version omitted the stair hall, or pushed it to the rear portion of the house.

Number 9 N. Front Street is another 18th Century example of the three bay peaked roof house. Early land records show that a judge, John Beale Bordley, sold the house to Charles Torrence in 1794. Thoroughgood Smith, Baltimore's second mayor, remembered for establishing the first paid police force, lived there from 1802-1804. Edgar Allan Poe's aunt operated a boarding house on the site. Other uses were Gardiner's Hotel, Suess Restaurant, and Samuel Nechamkin's auto parts company. In 1977 restoration of the house was undertaken by the Women's Civic League in conjunction with the creation of Shot Tower Park. The house will serve as a tourist information center.

The pair of houses at 102-104 Albemarle Street probably pre-date 1800 and were also built by Dalrymple. They are three stories high and feature elegant stone lintels with keystones. The house at 1127 E. Lombard dates to around 1790. It was probably built by Caleb Smith, a carpenter who lived on King George St. (Lombard) near Fells Point. Though the house is greatly altered the presence of keystones and a Palladian window are evidence of its former elegance.

Later examples of peaked roof, two bay houses (c. 1823) can be found at 1028-1040 East Lombard Street. Two of these simple, well-proportioned houses were originally owned and occupied by sea captains. The entire group was developed by the Baltimore Improving Company whose president area merchant was Solomon Etting.

The 900 block of Watson Street (formerly Salisbury Street) has several peaked roofs houses. Number 926, a three bay example, has outstanding wrought iron work. there are two examples of Greek Revival style townhouses in this block. In this style the dormers were not used, instead there are

eyebrow windows set in a false frieze under the gently sloped peaked roof. The doors are enframed by refined pilasters supporting the entablature. This pair of houses dates to c. 1835.

The Carroll Mansion at 800 East Lombard Street, built in 1812, is the finest townhouse of that period existing in Baltimore. It is five bays wide and three-and-a-half stories high, and constructed of brick. It is one of the few late Federal structures remaining in Baltimore. It is an important example of residential architecture of that period and it illustrates the elegant lifestyle of the neighborhood in the early part of the 19th Century. The counting house or business room is on the first floor. This was common practice during the period in which the house was built. The principal living quarters are on the other floors.

The house was purchased by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, as a gift for his daughter Mary and her husband Charles Caton. Carroll was an important and popular favorite son of Baltimore, most famous as a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Maryland's wealthiest citizen at the time. He spent the last fourteen winters of his life in the house on Lombard Street and died there on 11/14/1837, at the age of 95. His body lay in state in the house and was interred in the Chapel at Doughoregan Manor, his Country Estate. The house remained in the Family until Carroll's Granddaughter Emily gave it to the Sisters of Mercy in 1856. For the next hundred years the mansion underwent many uses. By the late 1800's the house was a tenement. In 1914 the house was purchased by the city, and in 1917 it was the first public vocational school. In 1940 it opened as the first city recreation center. By 1956 it was vacant and demolition was proposed. Due to negative public reaction mayor Theodore R. McKeldin initiated a renovation effort in 1963. Today the building serves as a museum depicting life as it was during Charles Carroll's Lifetime. The Carroll Mansion was designated a Baltimore City Landmark on January 11, 1971.

McKim Center

John McKim (1742-1819) a prominent Quaker merchant, "animated by the noble desire of promoting the education and thereby increasing the future happiness and comfort of a portion of poor youths in the city", conceived the idea for a "school for the education of indigent youth without respect or preference to any religious sect or denomination." The school was temporarily housed in a building on Baltimore Street at Central Avenue, and moved to its permanent location at Asquith and Baltimore Street upon Completion of construction in 1833. Designed by William F. Small and William Howard, the archaeologically correct structure was copied from two temples in Athens. The school continued to operate until the Civil War, when it became a facility for day care for young children. This program was in effect until 1945 when a youth program was added. John McKim's School continues to operate today through an alliance between Quakers and Presbyterians know as the McKim Community Association in this way the objectives set down by McKim are continued today.

ENTERTAINMENT

The residents of Jonestown 1800's and 1900's had a sundry of entertainment within the area. The churches were social centers as well as religious ones. Some residents had farms in the country and invited the neighborhood to festive picnics (sun, 11/22/1908). The Jones Falls still provided good

fishing and in the wintertime it was the scene of ice-skating. As recently as the early 20th C terrapins were hauled out of the falls, bound for local kitchens, to emerge as the famed Maryland delicacy, terrapin soup.

The Front Street Theatre was an entertainment Center not only for Jonestown but all of Baltimore. Built on Front Street, near Fayette, in 1829, its appearance "was more like a Greek Temple in bad taste." (Stockett, 1927). In December 1850, Jenny Lind, "the Swedish Nightingale" gave a series of four concerts there that were so popular that seats were sold for as much as \$100.00 a piece. Due, in part to its size, the theatre was used also as a convention hall. Here, John Breckenridge of Kentucky was nominated for United States President in 1860, and Abraham Lincoln was nominated for his second turn in the theater in 1864.

The Bijou Family Theater at 1100 E. Baltimore Street was later a theater. Around 1904 the building was originally a powerhouse for an old cable car line. The theater was used as vaudeville and a movie house. The Yiddish theater was active and popular at his time and is said to have held performances here (Exit, 1974, p. 49).

OCCUPATION

The occupation of the early residents differed materially from the maritime callings of their neighbor Fells Point, "Here flour millers, blacksmiths, turners, stay makers, tanners, brass founders, rag carpet weavers, Mantua makers, and sawyers manufactured and lived according to the primitive methods then in vogue." (History of Baltimore, MD 1729-1890)

The earliest city directories mention several ship carpenters, house carpenters, and cabinetmakers in Jonestown. John Renshaw, Hugh and John Findlay were prominent Baltimore Cabinet makers active in the last decade of the 18th Century and the first two decades of the 19th C. Their workshops were on east Gay Street during part of this time.

Later in the 19th Century, when Jonestown was the home for many Italian and Jewish immigrants, the city directories indicate many tailors (and related occupations i.e. button makers etc.) Residing in the area.

The James King Company, Carriage Manufactory and Livery Stable were located on part of the site of the present day post office on Fayette Street. The sales and service department were across Fayette, and Carriage repository and livery and wagon storage on High Street. As Baltimore grew and expanded, Jonestown changed gradually from a primarily residential area, to one that was lightly commercial in the 1800s, to a primarily commercial and light industrial area at present day.

According to the Sanborne Insurance map of 1905, Jonestown was a city neighborhood that had an abundance of shopkeepers and services running the gamut from paper box manufacturers and a vinegar factory to Chinese laundries, grocery stores, restaurants and cabinetmakers.

From the 1830s forward Baltimore was immersed in the industrial revolution. Although Jonestown never became an area where heavy industry developed, as in Canton, it was an integral part of the city

and was certainly affected by industrialization. Because of its central location and major turnpikes terminating in the neighborhood and connecting to Baltimore's inner city streets, the neighborhood was constantly congested with wagons laden with goods bound for the markets or the wharves or the railroads.

This congestion was a factor in a major change in Jonestown. The residents sought a quieter place to live, without the noise and the traffic, and so they began to move uptown to the quieter residential areas that were developing such as Mt. Vernon, and later Bolton Hill and Eutaw Place. The immigrants that were coming to Baltimore gladly moved into Jonestown.

The railroads played a major role in Baltimore's industrialization. The Baltimore and Ohio, the Baltimore and Susquehanna, The Baltimore and Port Deposit required tremendous labor forces to be built. This provided jobs for the immigrants for many years to come. Upon completion the railroads were bringing in goods and taking goods out of town at an unprecedented rate. The economy was thriving. The immigrant waves were coming. The City and Jonestown, with the Industrial Revolution as the impetus was expanding and changing.

IMMIGRATION

The diversity of Jonestown can be expanded via the immigration patterns in the 1800s. The harbor and the President Street Station were starting points for many immigrants upon arrival in the Baltimore. All those that came had the common bond of oppression in their native lands, which forced them to flee.

The Irish were the first large group to arrive. In the 1840s Ireland was enduring the great potato famine. "Overpopulated, ruled by alien masters, and living on the margin of existence even in normal times, it (Ireland) was overwhelmed by one disaster. Hundreds of thousands died and millions lost their claims to tiny plots of land, which had been their sole hope for survival. Under these circumstances immigration became the only alternative to death (Handlin, P.). In the 1840s the Irish were the stablemen, draymen, laborers, haulers. They continued to monopolize the horse occupations past 1865. (The King Carriage Co. for example) [Olsen p. 417].

Italy in the late 1800's was poor of soil and overpopulated. "So far from being a scum of Italy's paupers and criminals, our-Italian immigrants is the very flower of her peasantry. They bring healthy bodies and a prodigious will to work. They have an intense love for their fatherland and a fondness for old customs; and both are deepened by the hostility they meet and the gloom of the tenements they are forced to inhabit... But yet they come, driven from a land of starvation to a land of plenty".

The President Street Station was completed in 1850. Many Italians came to Baltimore to work on the construction of it. They did not intend to stay, but money, dreams, and time ran out, so they did stay. They settled in Jonestown and in "Little Italy". St. Vincent de Paul was their first church; later St. Leo's was opened in Little Italy to serve to the large Italian population. Front Street, the grand Street of Jonestown was an Italian neighborhood for many years. Many Italians tailors lived and worked in the area.

By far the largest and most enduring group to populate Jonestown were the German and Russian Jews.

The first permanent Jewish settler, Benjamin Levy, came to Baltimore in 1773, and was a dealer in wines, spices, and department store items. In 1790 there were about thirty Jews, and 1,500 by 1847. By the 1830s parts of Jonestown (High, Lombard, Exeter, Asquith, Lloyd were the principal areas of Jewish settlement. In 1830 the first Hebrew congregation was incorporated as the Nedhei Israel (the Dispersed of Israel). They worshipped in various storefronts until their permanent home was built, the Lloyd Street Synagogue.

The 1850 Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise described a Jonestown street scene, "There seemed to be many Jews there although everything is very primitive. Women in the small shops carried children in their arms, or else knitted busily. Young men invited passersby to enter this or that store to buy... M'zuzoth, Izitith, Talethim, Kosher cheese, and Eretz Yisrael earth were on sale..." (Fine, p. 78). This description could be applied to this neighborhood up to present day.

The Jewish immigrants lived where they worked. They comprised a major percentage of the labor force of the growing garment industry. There were many sweatshops literally in the houses where the people lived. They would turn a large room into a factory where piecework was done on contract for the large factories.

Consequently with the depression of the 1890s Jonestown was severely affected. There was an estimated 16,000 clothing workers in the Jonestown-Fells Point area (Jewish and Italian immigrants) by the late 1800's, with three-four thousand sweat shops located between Central Avenue and the Jones Falls, on both sides of Lombard (Olson, p. 532). A Sun reporter stated that when walking through the neighborhood an observer only had to enter the houses and places of work to see the destitution within, by September of 1893 the Hebrew relief Committee had organized a food distribution center in what was once an elegant parlor at 1017 E. Lombard Street, the sign outside read "who is short of food shall come inside and get it" (Olson p.532)

Because Jonestown was the Center of the Jewish population in town, the reverberations of the worldwide plight of the Jews was deeply felt there. There was a soapbox on the corner of Baltimore and Exeter Streets that was the scene of many a Friday night argument between the socialists and the labor Zionists, while the youth organizations marched periodically down Front Street, "Baltimore was considered a strategic place. These little organizations, scraping and speaking in tongues, opened Baltimore currents of thought and international events. The people who looked so parochial, so out-of-date and out-of-step, were tuned into the current of ideas, and had antennae for the world. In the anguish of their response to the... massacres in Russia, in their outpouring of relief for the starving in Poland in 1915 even in their confrontations with the Baltimore police, they alerted the churchmen and the Christian establishment of Baltimore to what was going on in the labor movement in New York City, in the Russian Revolution, to the French domestic politics, and British Military affairs in the Middle East. In many ways the Jewish community... was a conduit for new ideas from the old world, they asserted the ties of family, religion and language, and made them the basis for reclaiming justice for workers and individual human rights". (Olson 644).

Among the many outstanding people who took an active role in the Baltimore, and world wide Jewish Community is Henrietta Szold. She was the daughter of Benjamin Szold, the rabbi of Oheb Shalom Congregation. Her family lived on East Lombard Street and she grew up in the Jonestown Community. It was here that she became directly involved with the immigrants and heard their

personal stories. To aid them in adjusting to their new home she founded a night school, on Asquith Street, to teach them English. She was a committed Zionist and founded Hadassah, an organization that "helps to interpret Israel to the American people, and supports a nationwide medical and public health system in Israel." (Glushakow, p. 150)

By the 1920s the majority of the Jewish garment workers had followed their bosses uptown (Fein p. 179). Another group had left their starter neighborhood and Jonestown was again open for the next inhabitants. The new population group was the Blacks.

In the 1800's the Blacks living in Baltimore fared no better than anywhere else in the county. Slavery was widely practiced in Maryland but considering Baltimore's size and growing importance, it is interesting to note that Baltimore did not have a large slave. The Black population was composed primarily of free blacks. The quality of life for these people was extremely poor. They had no legal rights - they could not vote, go to school or be heard in court. Only the meanest jobs were available to them, laboring, hauling, and working in the homes of the wealthy. In a time when there was an acute citywide housing shortage they had to make do with the worst housing in the city. They were relegated to small houses in alleyways that were without proper ventilation, light, water, or sewage. Biddle alley was as Black neighborhood and it was here that typhus broke out in 1866, and cholera and smallpox struck hard in the 1870s.

Between the Civil War and the First World War the Black/white population ratio was equal in the city and the county. By the 1920s this ratio was changing as more blacks moved into the city and the whites headed for the new suburbs that were now convenient due to expanded city services, i.e. water, sewer, and transportation. Blacks were now (1920s) 20% of the population within City limits and by 1930 they were 30%. The 1930s were the first time Urban problems and slums were identified with the black population rather than the immigrant.

The nucleus of the black population in Jonestown was in the area around Chestnut and East streets (presently the site of the Post Office). As people in the community moved uptown to more affluent neighborhoods the houses they left behind, the same houses that had served generations of immigrants and were now tenements, were gladly occupied by the blacks who could get only second hand housing.

Jonestown's change from a white neighborhood, to a mixed neighborhood, to a black neighborhood, has been a very gradual one taking roughly two hundred and twenty-one years (1730s 1950s) in the 1950s the area was still a mixed one. Lombard Street was the Jewish merchants bailiwick, Front Street was an Italian neighborhood closely associated with St. Vincent de Paul and a scattered black population.

Public Housing and Urban Renewal

By the 1950s Jonestown fit a slum definition. Writing in 1961, Jane Jacobs said, "Once a slum has formed, the pattern of emigration that made it is apt to continue. Just as in the case of the pre slum emigration, two kinds of movement occur. Successful people including those who achieve very modest gains indeed, keep moving out. But there are also apt to be periodic wholesale migration, as a whole population begins to achieve modest gains. Both movements are destructive, the second apparently more so than the first (Jacobs. 276) Jonestown had gone through these stages, losing the industrious immigrant populations as they prospered.

In 1955 and in 1958 two huge public housing projects were opened, Lafayette Courts, and Flag House courts respectively. In time these expensive projects were recognized failures. They simply shifted the slums from old tenement houses to modern high-rise tenements. (The low-rise buildings in these projects have proven to be more successful.

Jonestown, 1979, is a visual paradox. A quick glance reveals an area that is not unusual in large cities, few residents (other than those living in subsidized housing) streets busy only during the daytime, deserted by night, a mixture of light industrial and commercial usage, and lot of public and private services (various health services, community centers for recreation and child care, learning centers, alcoholic rehabilitation centers). Upon closer inspection a different picture emerges.

A Strong, active neighborhood organization was formed in 1979. It represents the residents, merchants, clergy and institutions. They have worked closely with the city planning department and have requested that Jonestown be an urban renewal area. The comprehensive plan that has resulted is a far-reaching one and if implemented will further Jonestown's unslumming efforts. Some proposed recommendations that emerged are creation of several parks, on vacant lots throughout the area, to increase the number of resident employed in local businesses, rehabilitation of various residential properties for residential and child care use creation of a skills center, to set design standards for the area and urge exterior building and street improvements.

Since these recommendations were proposed there have been some positive signs of growth evident in Jonestown. The Milkman Candy Factory on Fayette Street (to the rear of shot tower park) has been purchased and is scheduled to be adaptively re-used as a German restaurant. Number Nine Front Street has been added the National Register of Historic Places. The exterior has been restored, and upon completion of the interior the building will serve not only as a keystone in the Jonestown restoration but also as a tourist center for the entire city. The shopsteading project is progressing on Baltimore Street in the light and nine hundred blocks. Hopefully these new shops and businesses will generate additional interest and encourage others to invest in the area.

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CITY OF BALTIMORE

MARTIN O'MALLEY, Mayor

COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL AND
ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATIONCharles L. Benton, Jr. Building
Suite 1037, 417 E. Fayette Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Andrew Lewis
Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032

March 13, 2001

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Enclosed please find CHAP's section 106 determination of eligibility review for the Flag House Courts Off-site properties. As mentioned earlier, there is a potential National Register eligible area, which is currently under consideration. Nonetheless, the following list will identify those properties that may be eligible. The properties will be grouped according to Street.

East Baltimore Street

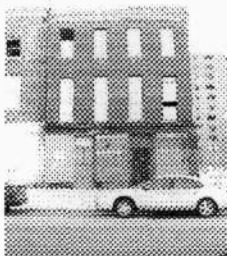
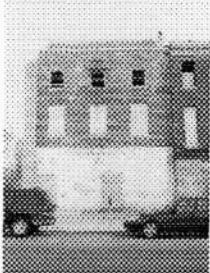

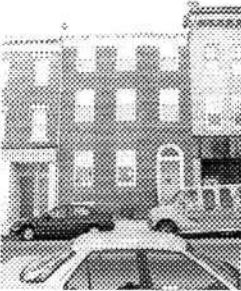



1001-1003 E. Baltimore Street	Eligible	 <p>Figure 1 1001 - 1003 E. Baltimore Street</p>
1005-1007 E. Baltimore Street	Eligible	



		Figure 2 1005 - 1007 E. Baltimore St
1129 E. Baltimore Street	Eligible	Late 19 th C residential/retail 
		Figure 3 1129 E. Baltimore St
1131 E. Baltimore Street	Eligible	circa 1830s residential/retail 
		Figure 4 1131 East Baltimore St
925 E. Baltimore Street	Not Eligible	Vacant Lot
1143-1155 E. Baltimore Street	Not Eligible	Vacant Lot



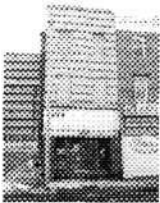
Watson Street


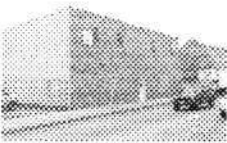

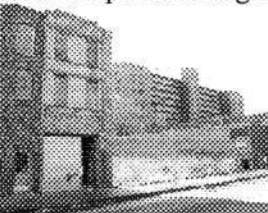
912-916 Watson Street	Not Eligible	Streetscape has lost integrity 
		Figure 5 912 - 916 Watson Street
1005-1033 Watson Street	Not Eligible	Nondescript alley buildings under 50years of age 
		Figure 6 1005 - 1033 Watson Street
1124-1126 Watson Street	Not Eligible	Vacant Lot

1134 Watson Street	Not Eligible	Non descript alley building under 50 years of age 
		Figure 7 1134 - 1140 Watson St
1136-1138 Watson Street	Not Eligible	Vacant Lot
1140 Watson Street	Not Eligible	Nondescript alley building under 50 years of age

Page 2 CHAP's section 106 determination of eligibility for Flag House Court Off site properties

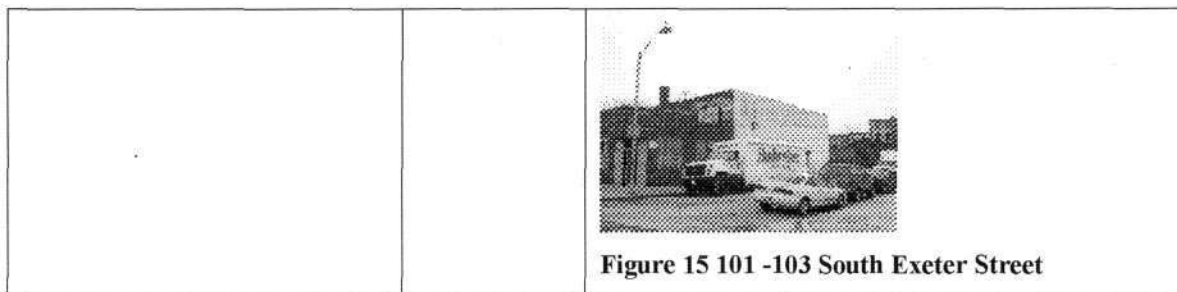
East Lombard Street

1001 - 1003 E. Lombard St	Not Eligible	Streetscape lost Integrity 
		Figure 8 1001-1007 E. Lombard St
1005 -1007 E. Lombard St	Not Eligible	Streetscape lost Integrity
1011 - 1013 E. Lombard St	Not Eligible	Streetscape lost Integrity 
		Figure 9 1011 -1013 E. Lombard Street
1023 E. Lombard Street	Not Eligible	Streetscape lost Integrity 
		Figure 10 1023 E. Lombard St


1000 – 1008 E. Lombard St	Not Eligible	Streetscape lost Integrity  Figure 11 1000 - 1008 E. Lombard Street
1020 E. Lombard Street	Not Eligible	Nondescript bldg under fifty years & no streetscape  Figure 12 1020 E. Lombard Street
1103 – 1117 E. Lombard St	Not Eligible	Vacant Lot
1119 – 1121 E. Lombard St	Not Eligible	Streetscape Lost Integrity  Figure 13 1119 - 1121 E. Lombard St
1129 – 1135 E. Lombard St	Not Eligible	Vacant Lot
1137 E. Lombard St	Not Eligible	Streetscape lost Integrity  Figure 14 1137 -1139 E. Lombard
1139 E. Lombard St	Not Eligible	Streetscape Lost Integrity
1165 – 1181	Not Eligible	Vacant Lot

South Exeter Street

11 – 29 South Exeter Street	Not Eligible	Vacant Lot
101 – 103 South Exeter Street	Not Eligible	Nondescript buildings under 50 yrs and no streetscape



Salisbury Alley, Granby Street, Central Avenue and Broad Ct

1001 Salisbury Alley	Not Eligible	Vacant Lot
103 - 109 Broad Ct	Not Eligible	Vacant lot adjacent to 1129-1135 E. Lombard Street
1046 -1066 Granby Street	Not Eligible	Nondescript bldg built in 1960s as recreation Center for Flag Court Housing Projects
122 - 124 Central Avenue	Not Eligible	Nondescript one story brick garage. Located in the Central Avenue National Register Historic District 

Please find digitized images of these properties. These images can be isolated and blown up to view. If you have any questions, please call me at 410-396-4866.

Thank you,

Eric L. Holcomb

City Planner: Historic Preservation

B-2784

NAME & TITLE	Mohamed El-Menshawy, Environmental Policy Analyst
AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS	Commissioner's Office. DHCD 417 E. Fayette Street, # 1226
SUBJECT	Flag House Courts, Off-site Properties Environmental Review

CITY of
BALTIMORE
MEMO



DATE: October 16, 2000

TO

Ms. Kathleen Kotarba, Executive Director
Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation.

I received the attached request to start environmental review for the listed properties. The properties in question will be part of Flag House Courts Redevelopment HOPE VI.

As you know the first step in historic clearance part of environmental assessment is to evaluate the effect of the undertaking on properties that maybe eligible for listing in The National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR Part 800.3)

Please instruct your staff to conduct historic survey and identify any National Register eligible properties in the attached list

Should you have any questions please call me at 410 396-4223

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

MEM

Attachments

Cc: Commissioner's Office
Estella Alexander
Ed Landon
David Foster
Mitra Basu
Env. File FHC

B-2784

FLAG HOUSE COURTS

OFF-SITE PROPERTIES

4/12/00

RECEIVED OCT 16 2000

Handwritten signature

#	BLOCK	LOT	ADDRESS	PROPERTY OWNER	
1	1361	1	1001-1003 E. BALTIMORE ST	1100 E. BALTIMORE LTD. PARTNERSHIP	
2	1361	2	1005-1007 E. BALTIMORE ST	1100 E. BALTIMORE LTD. PARTNERSHIP	
3	1362	17	1129 E. BALTIMORE ST	INTER SIGN NATIONAL	PARTIAL TAKE
4	1362	18	1131 E. BALTIMORE ST	CHURCH OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST	PARTIAL TAKE
5	1362	24	1143 E. BALTIMORE ST	B'NAI ISRAEL CONGREGATION OF BALTO	
6	1362	25	1145 E. BALTIMORE ST	B'NAI ISRAEL CONGREGATION OF BALTO	
7	1362	26	1147 E. BALTIMORE ST	CHURCH OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST	
8	1362	27	1149 E. BALTIMORE ST	CHURCH OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST	
9	1362	28	1151 E. BALTIMORE ST	CHURCH OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST	
10	1362	29	1153 E. BALTIMORE ST	CHURCH OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST	
11	1362	30	1155 E. BALTIMORE ST	PAUL RITTERHOFF	
12	1362	39/41	1136-1140 WATSON ST		
13	1362	42/43	1134 WATSON ST		
14	1362	44	1124-1126 WATSON ST		
15	1380	5/20	1165-1181 E. LOMBARD ST	JACK'S OF LOMBARD ST	
16	1380	26	1139 E. LOMBARD ST	ANDREW LYGOUMENOS	
17	1380	27	1137 E. LOMBARD ST		
18	1380	28/31	1129-1135 E. LOMBARD ST		
19	1380	35/36	1119-1121 E. LOMBARD ST	SLH LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	
20	1380	37	1117 E. LOMBARD ST	SAVAL REALTY CO	
21	1380	38	1115 E. LOMBARD ST	SAVAL REALTY CO	
22	1380	39	1113 E. LOMBARD ST	SAVAL REALTY CO	
23	1380	40	1111 E. LOMBARD ST	SAVAL REALTY CO	
24	1380	41	1109 E. LOMBARD ST	SAVAL REALTY CO	
25	1380	42	1107 E. LOMBARD ST	MDSE REALTY CORPORATION	
26	1380	43	1105 E. LOMBARD ST	MDSE REALTY CORPORATION	
27	1380	44	1103 E. LOMBARD ST		
28	1380	46	1023 E. LOMBARD ST		
29	1380	51	1013 E. LOMBARD ST	BYUNG CHAN CHO	
30	1380	52	1011 E. LOMBARD ST	JUN YOON LIM	
31	1380	54	1007 E. LOMBARD ST	TSANG PROPERTIES	
32	1380	55	1005 E. LOMBARD ST	ANTHONY GIAMMONA	
33	1380	56/57	1001-1003 E. LOMBARD ST	ANTHONY GIAMMONA	
34	1380	58	101 S. EXETER ST		
35	1380	59/81	103 S. EXETER ST		
36	1380	82/85	1046-1054 GRANBY ST	ANDREW LYGOUMENOS	
37	1380	86	1056-1058 GRANBY ST	ANDREW LYGOUMENOS	
38	1380	87/98	1060-1066 GRANBY ST	ANDREW LYGOUMENOS	
39	1380	99/104	103 BROAD CT	RJS ASSOCIATES	
40	1380	105	105 BROAD CT	SARAH GINSBURG	
41	1380	106	107 BROAD CT	SARAH GINSBURG	
42	1380	107	109 BROAD CT	SARAH GINSBURG	
43	1364	9/17	1020 E. LOMBARD ST	SIDNEY TRAUB	
44	1364	18/19	1006-1008 E. LOMBARD ST	BLANKS DOLLAR STORES	
45	1364	20/21	1002-1004 E. LOMBARD ST	BLANKS DOLLAR STORES	
46	1364	22	1000 E. LOMBARD ST	YOUNG H. LEE	
47	1364	23	29 S. EXETER ST	SUK WOON HYUN	

B-2784

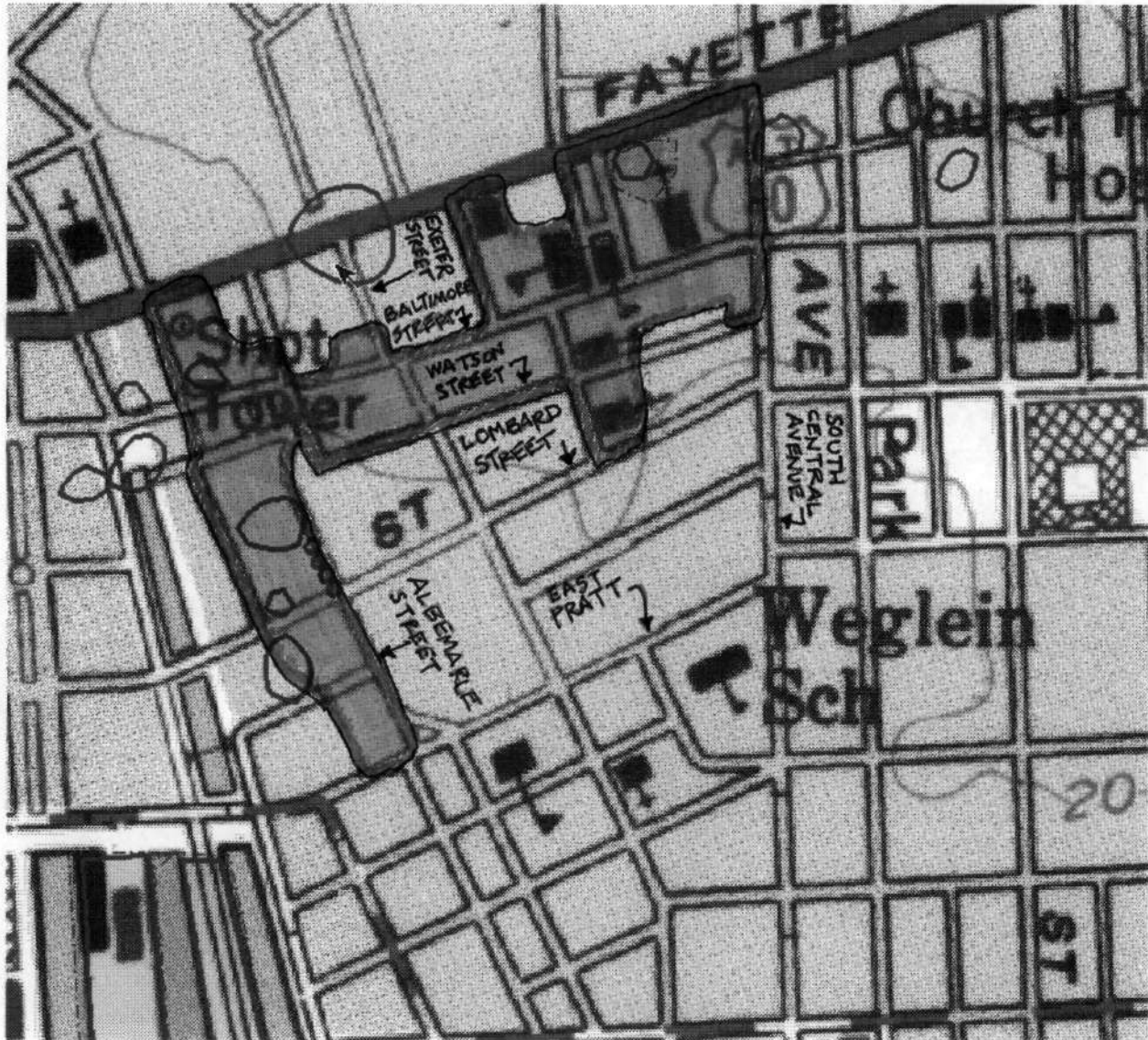
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11-81

48	1364	24	27 S. EXETER ST	SUK WOON HYUN
49	1364	25	25 S. EXETER ST	PHILADELPHIA DRY GOODS
50	1364	26	23 S. EXETER ST	ARTURO HERNANDEZ
51	1364	27/30	15-21 S. EXETER ST	PHILADELPHIA DRY GOODS
52	1364	31/32	11-13 S. EXETER ST	JAMES MASON
53	1364	33/39	1005-1017 WATSON ST	
54	1364	40	1019-1023 WATSON ST	
55	1364	41/50	1025-1033 WATSON ST	
56	1364	51	1001 SALISBURY ALLEY	
57	1360	1/5	925 E. BALTIMORE ST	SHELL REALTY
58	1360	6/7	916 WATSON ST	
59	1360	8	914 WATSON ST	
60	1360	9	912 WATSON ST	
61			122-124 S. CENTRAL AVENUE	GERRY'S TIRE

B-2784
• JONESTOWN NATIONAL REGISTER
ELIGIBLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

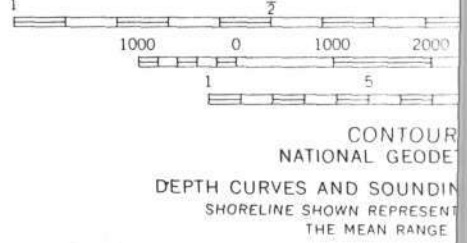
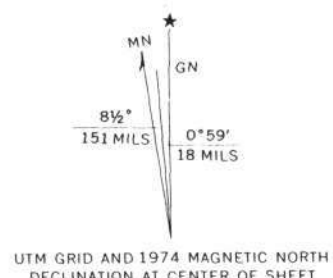
• BALTIMORE EAST QUAD





(RELAY)
5662 T NW

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and City of Baltimore
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1943. Field checked 1944
Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1953
Hydrography compiled from USC&GS Chart 545 (1951)
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled by Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1966 and 1974. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



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